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of the apoplectic states of fever.

The brain is an important viscus,  
~~with its diseases~~ chiefly from its being  
 the seat of the mind. Its diseases whether  
 transient, or chronic, are of course highly  
 interesting to a physician. Different mor-  
 bid affections of the brain as to seat &  
 grade produce different symptoms both  
 in the body and mind. Those morbid  
 actions ~~affections~~ which produce alienation of  
 mind, as phrenitis & mania, are supposed to be seated in the  
 upper or cortical part of the brain <sup>those</sup>  
~~are seated in the dura mater~~  
 Those which produce pain and an effu-  
 sion of water only, as the hydrocephalic states of fever, are supposed to be  
 seated near the Ventricles, those which  
 suppress thought <sup>sensation</sup> and motion ~~are~~  
 in apoplexy are supposed to occupy



✓ I have lately seen a striking proof  
of the passage of <sup>form of the</sup> one disease into another,  
in the brain. A lady with ~~some~~ <sup>bad</sup> ~~paran-~~  
-lytic symptoms went into the cold bath  
at Bedford in this state. It removed  
her disease, but it induced emaciation  
of which she died ~~a few weeks ago~~ <sup>in 1810.</sup> in  
our hospital. Mrs Murray 1810.



the whole brain, while those which  
suspend thought <sup>sensation</sup> and motion partially  
as the palsy are supposed to be seated  
on one part of the brain, and frequently  
upon <sup>the opposite</sup> ~~that side~~ <sup>of it</sup> to that which  
is affected by disease. While I thus  
assign a different seat to in the brain to  
different diseases, I must add that they  
are frequently blended, and they often  
pass into each other. Thus we see the  
Phrenitis, and hydrocephalic states of fever  
in the same patient, & both of them  
produced or succeeded by Apoplexy or palsy  
in the ~~course~~ ordinary course of an  
acute fever. ✓

The remote causes of Phrenitis are  
such as act primarily & directly upon  
the brain - these are insolation - in-  
-toxication - certain poisons, and above



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all contusions upon the head; But a  
concussion of the brain by an injury  
done to the whole body, has sometimes  
induced this ~~city~~ disease. During the  
revolutionary war I recollect an instance  
of it in a soldier brought on by his  
falling upon his feet from the roof of  
a thatched stable. The disease in this  
case proved fatal. The intervals between  
the contusions and concussions, and the  
production of the disease <sup>are</sup> sometimes  
from one to six weeks.

It Phrenitis is induced by Causes which  
act <sup>upon the brain in common with other</sup> ~~indirectly or in a secondary manner~~  
parts of the body. These are the plague, the  
<sup>typhoid & typhus fever</sup> yellow fever, pneumonia, Angina, Colic,  
Dysury, ~~and~~ and violent passions  
Hæmorrhoids, ~~exhaustion~~ <sup>or</sup> emotions of the mind.



V V. It is sometimes induced by the translation of a disease from one part of the body to the brain, particularly by repelled cutaneous eruptions. -

† In this case, I have supposed congestion only to take place in the brain, and not inflammation. This form of the disease might be called *Phrenitis Notha*, or *congesta*.



~~translated to the brain~~. It is most dangerous when it occurs from Prussic acid or Colic. The delirium of a bilious fever is a symptomatic phrenitis. III This disease is induced by causes which <sup>act</sup> primarily upon other parts of the body, and by sympathy upon the brain. Thus worms, and offensive matter in the stomach which excite no sense, or in the intestines or stomach sometimes being on the phrenitic state of fever.

IV It is sometimes induced by great pain in those parts of the body which sympathize with the brain. V

For a history of the symptoms of this disease I refer you to Dehellen's first lines. I shall take notice that a synocha pulse generally attends it, but it the pulse is sometimes typhoid, & typhus, and now & then perfectly natural. <sup>for</sup> ~~the~~ intolerance



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5 are seldom absent in  
of light and sound, ~~and alienation of mind~~  
this disease. Alienation of mind consti-  
tutes its most characteristic & universal  
symptom.

It usually terminates in 3.5 or 7 days.  
When protracted beyond the 7<sup>th</sup> day, it some-  
times ends in mania <sup>that is</sup> chronic phrenitis

Dissections of <sup>the brain of</sup> persons who have died of  
this disease show the following appearances.  
The serous Vessels injected with red blood -  
pus from ~~an~~ inflammation terminating  
in suppuration - Gangrene - the dura  
mater adhering to the skull - the pia  
mater converted into membrane ex-  
tending in thickness the dura mater - Wa-  
ter in the Ventricles of the brain, some  
of the ~~base~~ membranes of the brain  
indurated like bone, and lastly no mark  
of disease, from morbid excitement



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transcending inflammation. The brain exhibited this sound state <sup>in every</sup> ~~in every state~~ ~~in every state~~ instances in persons who died ~~in~~ with strong phrenitis symptoms of the yellow fever.

The <sup>early</sup> Delirium Phrenitis is sometimes confounded with madness. They are to be distinguished by the following marks.

1 The perceptions are diseased or erroneously uniformly in <sup>Delirium</sup> Phrenitis, hence patients affected with it ~~do so~~ mistake their friends and all the objects around them, and ~~are~~ even their local situation. In madness the perceptions are rarely erroneous, when they are, they indicate the highest grade of that disease.

2 <sup>Delirium</sup> Phrenitis discovers itself in incoherent conversation - madness is attended both with incoherent actions & conversations.



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3 The fever in ~~Phrenitis~~ the Delirium  
 from Phrenitis is diffused throughout  
 the whole body, and shows itself in  
 the pulse & <sup>in</sup> ~~last~~ general heat. In mad-  
 ness the fever is ~~too~~ in a great mea-  
 sure suffocated in the brain, and some-  
 times discovers ~~more~~ marks of derange-  
 ment in the pulse or temperature of  
 the body, or in the tongue.

4 In delirium, the excitement of the  
 muscles is generally translated to the  
 bloodvessels, and hence patients affected with  
 it are confined to their beds. In madness  
 the muscles retain not only their na-  
 tural, but an excess of excitement.  
 hence the strength and agility of mad  
 people. When persons in the phrenitis  
 discover natural or preternatural



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strength in their muscles, their disease  
 partakes of madness - ~~and other~~  
 5 Patients in the Delirium of Phrenitis  
 never ~~remember~~ remember what they say, or do.  
 maniacs. <sup>frequently</sup> generally remember all the  
 events that took place during the con-  
 tinuance of their disease. To ~~the~~ <sup>the former</sup> ~~these~~  
~~is an exception~~ mark, there is one  
 exception. Delirious patients remember  
 the events that pass before them when  
 they do not talk nor act. In this  
 respect you see delirium is upon a  
 footing with Dreams. They are remem-  
 bered only when accompanied with si-  
 lence and inaction. Persons who talk  
 or walk in their sleep I said formerly  
 never recollect their Dreams.

6 In Delirium when it is a symptom  
 of a general or local disease, there



8 Delirious persons  
✓ ~~They~~ ~~the former~~ save life when  
they sit up them in a recumbent  
posture.

9 They are often ~~excited~~ excited  
into regularity order in conver-  
-sation by speaking to them, - or by the  
visit of a friend, or a physician.  
This is noticed by D. Gaurin.

10 They complain of head ach in the  
intervals of delirium. This pain is seldom  
felt in mania & never perhaps except in  
convalescence.

11 There is a want of consciousness in  
delirium as to place. Persons imagine



are intervals of reason with the remissions  
or interruptions of the diseases from  
which it originates, but in mania  
there is seldom an interval perfectly  
void upon all subjects. To this Pinel  
mentions a single exception which  
I shall take notice of in our lecture  
upon the diseases of the mind.

Of the subjects upon which patients  
in the delirium of phrenitis rave,  
are numerous & general, but in mad-  
ness, the alienation of mind is more  
generally confined to one subject: ✓

While I thus distinguish Delirium  
from Madness, let it not be supposed  
that I admit them to be specifically  
different from each other. They differ  
only in the grades of their disease



They are in Apartments, or Corners  
of rooms, which their bodies do not occupy.  
12 In Delirium the fever often remits daily - ~~and~~ in  
~~mania~~ <sup>mania</sup> for more information upon this  
Subject I refer you to my introductory  
lecture on medical Jurisprudence.

~~V~~ ~~are then~~ <sup>The</sup> ~~any~~ <sup>premonitory</sup> signs  
of this disease - are great wakefulness -  
head ach - <sup>a</sup> redness or watery eye - & absence  
of mind. In this forming state of the disease,  
rest - a purge - or the loss of a few  
ounces of blood have often effected a  
cure. After the disease is formed =

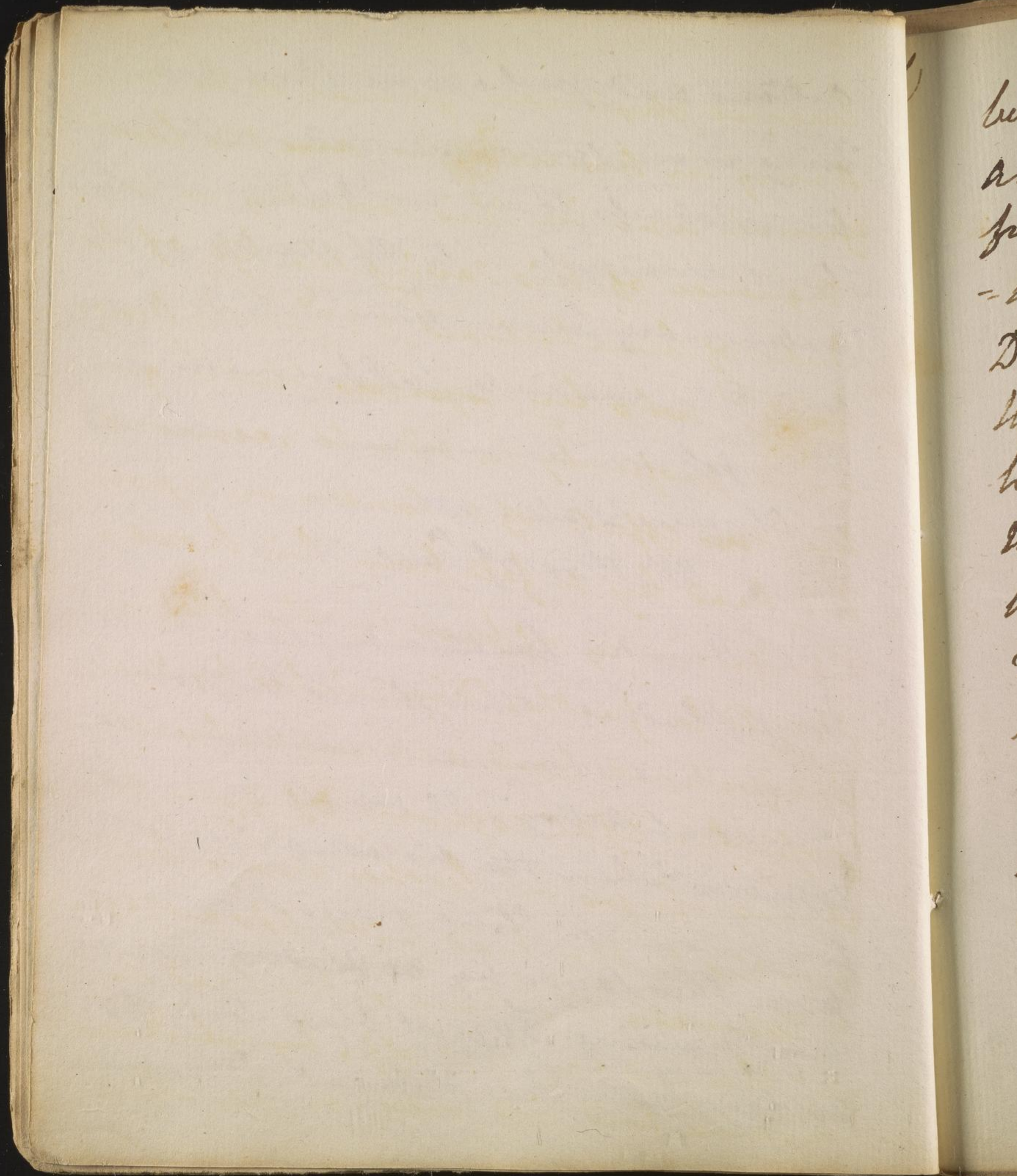


actions and perhaps in those actions  
 being more circumscribed in the brain  
 in madness than in delirium. In  
 short madness is to Phrenitis as what  
 pulmonary Consumption is to pneumonia,  
 and Rheumatism to Rheumatism.  
 It is phrenitis only in a protracted  
 or Chronic state. ✓

### ✓ Method of Cure

— The Remedies ~~for this disease~~ should  
 be 1. Bleeding. This should be from the  
 arm, and when practicable from the  
 temporal artery. It should be most  
 copious when the disease arises from  
 congestion. In Chronic and Phrenitis  
 from this cause by ~~repeated bleedings~~  
 drawing 3℥ of blood daily for  
 20 days from his patient. Dr. Napier

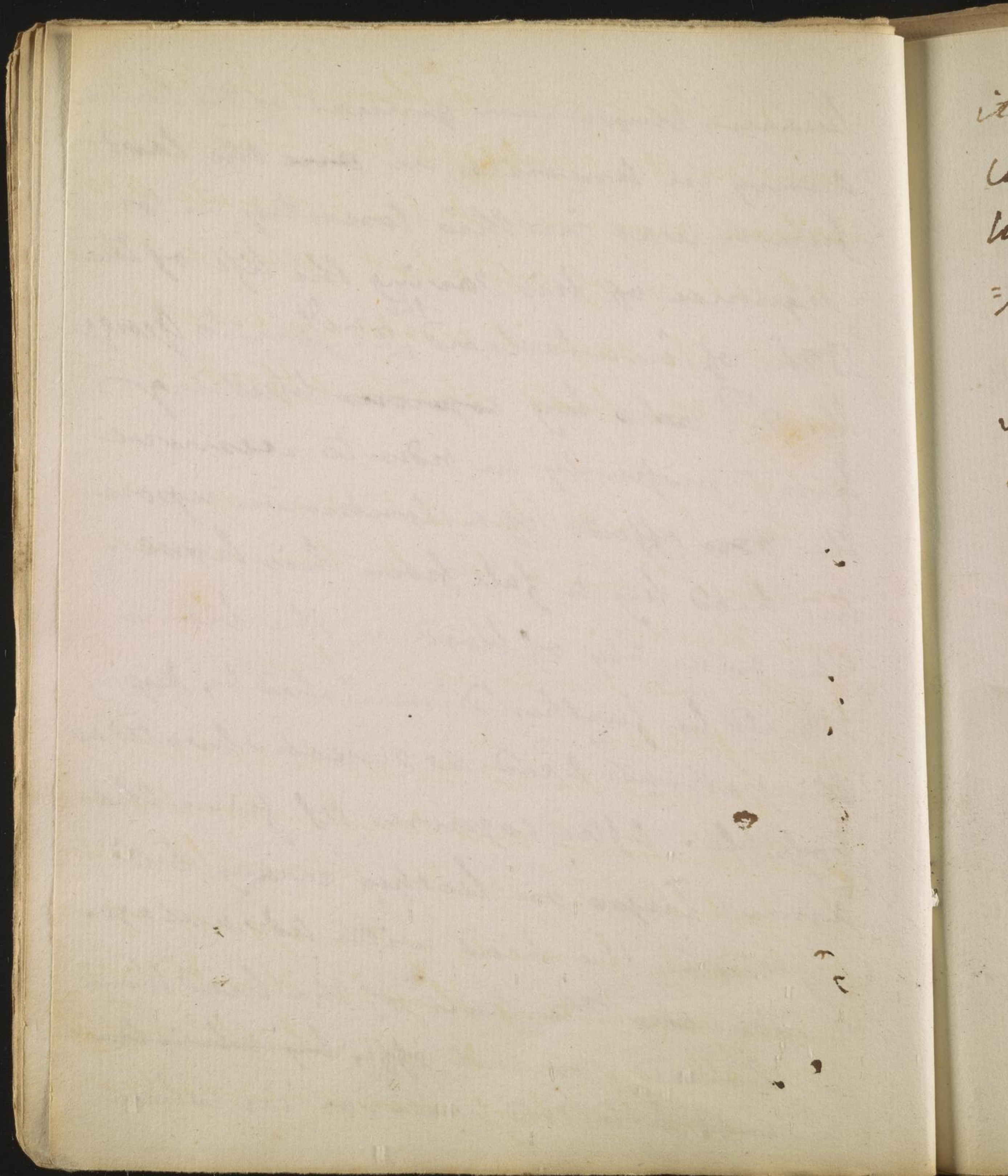






became physician general of the British  
 Army in America in ~~one~~ the last  
 french war in this country, in con-  
 -sequence of his saving the life of the  
 Duke of Cumberland <sup>the</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> son to George  
 the 2<sup>d</sup>. ~~who~~ by ~~copious~~ bleeding  
 him profusely in order to remove  
 the ~~too~~ effects of a contusion upon  
 his head by a fall from his horse.  
 The quantity of blood in the brain  
 should be further diminished by keeping  
 the patient's head as much elevated as  
 possible. After copious bleed from the  
 arms. cups or leeches may be  
 applied to the head with advantage.  
~~2 bottles~~ The hair of the head should  
 be thinned, or cut off, by ~~which~~  
~~means~~ and cold water, or ice when







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it can be procured, should be kept  
constantly applied to the head. Dr  
Wilson recommends the alternate ap-  
plication of cold & hot water to the  
head. He says it creates an eruption  
upon the head, which affords great  
relief.

3 The bowels should be kept open two  
or three times a day by lenient purges  
and Glysters.

4 The diet should be as low & simple  
as possible.

5 Light and sound should be abstracted,  
and company and conversation should  
be forbidden with the utmost strictness.

6 I spoke formerly of the effects of  
~~preventing~~ sleep in this disease.

Dr Stoll commends it in light cases.  
Perhaps the best ~~now~~ means for



✓ It should never be used to in:  
= due sleep.



accomplishing this purpose would be by  
 small & frequent doses of Laudanum.  
 To Blisters ~~is the first~~ to the Ancles &  
 Wrists. This practice I know is not  
 general, but it is founded upon one  
 of the laws of sensation, and the ad-  
 vantages of it are confirmed by expe-  
 rience. I mentioned those Advantages  
 in treating upon the diseases of the  
 lungs and bowels. ~~It is the~~ Blisters  
 to the Ancles and Wrists are equally  
 useful in the diseases of the brain. Let  
 us suppose the Action of the blood ves-  
 sels in the brain to be at 90, and the  
 Stimulus of Blisters to be 70. In  
 order to derive any benefit from the  
 Blisters, it will be necessary to reduce  
 the Action of the blood vessels to <sup>65</sup> ~~70~~, or



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Nature sanctions this practice. hence  
we observe the power translates a  
violent disease from one part of the  
body to another, until the system  
has been reduced by more or less  
depletion either by time, or medicine.



a little below it, before they <sup>can</sup> act upon  
 them, and when they do, they induce  
 a rubbing action by being applied  
 first to the extremities. In other  
 words it is necessary to ~~loosen~~ <sup>loosen</sup> the disease  
 in the brain by depletion before we  
 attempt to divert it to another & a  
 safer part of the body, or to create an  
 epispastic disease upon the skin of  
 the Anles or wrists. Blisters applied to  
 the head, or neck before the action of  
 the blood vessel, in the brain is aduved,  
 either do not act at all, from excess of  
 excitement, ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> spreading sensibility  
~~is~~ upon the head & neck, or they will  
 do harm by attracting a greater de-  
 termination of blood to the brain,  
 for "pars dolens trahit" is an







aphorism in medicine. Sir John  
 Pringle found blisters to the head to  
 be hurtful even in the delirium of  
 the hospital fever - probably because  
 it was attended with local ex-  
 -citement. ~~blister~~

These cautions are by no means  
 intended to forbid the application of  
 blisters to the head and neck after the  
 reduction of the ~~ex~~ exsusive morbid  
 excitement of the brain, nor in cases  
 in which Delirium occurs in the  
 first stage of <sup>fever</sup> ~~delirium~~ attended with  
 a feeble degree of morbid action in  
 the brain. —

Salivation should always be resor-  
 -ted to when the disease assumes a  
 Chronic form. Dr. Sydenham saved the



V form of typhoid or typhus  
fever, the remedies should be those  
formerly recommended for those  
forms of fever.



16.  
life of a patient in the Pansy<sup>a</sup> hospital  
by this remedy in whom the disease  
was induced by a contusion upon his  
head. — If the disease put on that

care  
of great pains should be taken to remove  
all the remote & exciting causes of the  
disease, ~~if it arise from~~ or to accommodate  
our remedies to them. If it arise from  
~~suppressed~~  
the hemorrhoids, they sh<sup>d</sup> be invited to  
the rectum — if from ~~suppressed~~ a sup-  
-puration of urine, it should be extracted  
by the catheter & if from expelled erup-  
-tions, they should be invited to the skin.



V with corresponding Actions.



There is a ~~relaxation~~ temporary suspension  
 of all pain & fever. The pulse is frequent  
 only. But the water soon reacts - & induces  
 pain - Strabismus - Convulsion & death.

① The Remedies for it <sup>in this state</sup> are  
 after much previous study & many dissections, ~~previously~~ having  
 100. - I was led to use this remedy by the  
 first adoption of the theory I have delivered of this  
 disease, which I have delivered in the  
 year 1790. ~~It soon~~ <sup>its</sup> this pump soon en-

-couraged me to proceed with it, and to en-  
 -crease in the quantity of the blood drawn.

In the year 1801 I drew 300 of blood from  
 Miss Hunter by 10 bl. in this disease &  
 thereby cured her. Remember there is no  
 back door to the brain, & that more blood  
 must be drawn to relieve it than from  
 parts in which effusions are often  
 with less fatal or dangerous consequences.



# I think I cured a child of a month old in  
~~day~~ by drawing 3iv of blood at two different  
times by means of leeches aided by a blister to the  
head & gentle purges. The disease was induced by an  
overdose of Lland: - or ~~just~~ by an injury to the <sup>first</sup>  
birth. I scrupulously ~~should say no reason to~~

~~omitted~~ upon the occiput - The connection  
between the Dura mater & the ~~the~~ Scalp by means  
of the Sutures <sup>gives</sup> ~~and~~ this mode of drawing blood  
a great probability of being used with success. #

V and if dislodged soon, before the habit of  
Disordered Action has taken place in the brain,  
may cure it.

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~~Child made frequent attempts to bite  
its attendants. It recovered. Bowed Sh?~~



## of the apoplectic state of fever

This form of fever appears frequently in the plague, and in other malignant fevers. It sometimes proves instantly fatal, from the immense force of the miasmata which produce it, suddenly destroying the excitement of the brain. I have seen it occur every other day in a common tertian. It was in a corpulent indolent woman who was predisposed to Apoplexy. It is a higher grade of the apoplectic state of fever. So many cases of this form of fever occur at the same time as to induce a belief that it is an epidemic, but it is a symptom only of an epidemic fever, and the effect of an impure or miasmatic atmosphere. It is useful to know this



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The only  
fact not only humane it leads to a proper  
and rational mode of treating it, but be-  
-cause it enables us to encourage patients  
to believe that their disease will not be  
attended with the same danger that attends  
apoplexy from other causes, and that it  
will not have any danger from a retro-  
-sion ~~to~~ in the brain to its return.

The Remedies for this state of fever should  
be suited to  
its grade. When the ~~hyper-tension~~ system reacts  
they should be: copious bleeding first from  
the arm, and afterwards by cups or leeches  
from the head - 2 frequent & active  
also Glysters.  
purges particularly Calomel & Jalap. 3  
Emetics if the Stomach discover any marks  
of disease. 4 Blisters first to the limbs,



V Hippocrates speaks of it as an epidemic,  
and Dr Thurnham mentions its frequent  
occurrence in the month of May when  
the weather was uncommonly warm,  
also in two successive cold seasons in the  
month of March, viz: in 1747, and  
1748. In all these cases it was a  
symptom of general fever.



and afterwards to the neck & head. 5 Cold applications to the ~~foot~~<sup>head</sup>, and Cataplasms to the feet. 6 a Satiator.

Where no reaction takes place the Remedies should be exclusively Stimulating. When intermissions occur After Depletion, the bark should be given. When it assumes the typhoid, or typhus States of fever, the Remedies should be the same as for those formerly mentioned for those States of fever.

State  
of the Paralytic ~~fever~~ of fever.

This state of fever is less common than the apoplectic. It occurred in a few instances in the year 1793 in the form of Hemiplegia. I have seen it in the form of Paraplegia accompanied with a suppression of urine, and in a numbness & numbness of every



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limb of the body, that the patients were  
 sensible to stand, or walk. should be the same

The Remedies for this state of fever as for  
 the grade of fever of which it is a symptom.  
 I have once ~~drawn~~ drawn 400 of blood in  
 it, and afterwards been obliged to excite a saliva-  
 tion before I was able to cure it.



<sup>in a fortnight.</sup>  
V. It made several attempts to bite its  
mother. This child recovered. — Head ach and  
delirium are not uniform symptoms in it.  
Its causes are primary - secondary.

- sympathetic. The 1<sup>st</sup> act  
directly upon the brain. They are  
contusions from blows or falls. I have  
seen it induced <sup>in</sup> by a child a little boy  
by falling upon his feet ~~into~~ into a  
cellar, and in another boy by standing  
for some time upon his head; other  
causes of this disease which act indirectly  
upon the brain are strong drink,  
large doses of Opium - insolation, and  
studies disproportioned to age & capacity.  
The dis. secondary causes are diseases  
which affect the whole system. These  
are 1. fevers. =



Of the Hydrocephalic State of puer, or  
what is commonly called Droopy of the brain.

For a history of the symptoms of this  
disease I refer you to Toothill, Whytt  
to a copious extract from the works of  
Dr Guier published in my medical in-  
quiries. To the symptoms there enumerated,  
I shall only add that I have lately seen it  
in <sup>two</sup> ~~one~~ cases — with a rigidity in the muscles of the limbs,  
attended with a severe hiccups, and in another  
with an inability to speak in a third,  
~~The puer of hydrocephalus is a symptom unmistakable~~  
~~one of hydrocephalus appears with hiccups~~  
~~case with mania in a child of two years old~~  
~~generally appears with unmistakable as in~~  
~~unmistakable~~ This is <sup>indirectly</sup> acknowledged by Dr  
Toothill and Dr Whytt, but instead of  
teaching that the disease is caused by  
a unmistakable or intermittent puer, they  
erroneously ascribe these unmistakable and  
intermittent to a primary disease in  
the brain. — Dr Willan supports <sup>my</sup> the



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Opinion that it is generally a primary  
fever being a primary disease, and that  
the affection of the brain <sup>is</sup> only its symptom.  
~~water in~~ the brain only its symptom.  
He tells us he once saw eight cases of it  
between the 15<sup>th</sup> of March and the end of  
June, and all from fever. I have several  
times seen a number of cases with a short  
period which I have ascribed to a prevailing  
fever with <sup>or</sup> cephalic Determination. The  
other ~~less~~ secondary causes are 2 dysentery,  
3 Diarrhoea 4 Chronic head Ach. 5 Measles.  
6 Cutaneous eruptions & 6 pulmonary con-  
sumption. In all these cases the primary  
disease ceases, or ceases as soon as the  
hydrocephalic symptoms take place. The  
Sympathetic causes of this disease are matters  
irritating some ~~part~~ remote part of the



V To account for the greater frequency  
of this disease among children, than in  
adults, recollect what was said formerly  
of the greater force of the arteries in child-  
-hood than in adult life, in consequence  
of which more blood is sent to their  
brains and with <sup>a greater proportionable</sup> ~~more~~ force than

in grown people. It is for this reason  
probably that the fatal in the medulla spinalis  
is so perceptible in children - like the Thymus gland.  
It is sometimes a fatal disease, Dr  
Anderson of Chester town many times informed  
me that he had lost 4 out of 5 of his  
children by it. a gentleman in his  
neighbourhood (he further informed) may  
Bowers had lost 9 out of 10 children with  
it between 2 and 4 years old. The surviving  
10 child was kept alive only by small  
and frequent bleedings. I have known to  
be twice fatal in the same family & a  
3<sup>d</sup> child in that family has been three



body, and communicating this morbid  
 Action to the brain by means of what  
 I have called an error motus. Worms  
 are in this way a frequent cause of it.  
 The diseased Action in this case often  
 continues after the worms are expelled  
 from the bowels. Here we see, as in many  
 other instances, the error of the old school,  
 taken from Aulus. Viz "Sublata causa  
 tollitur effectus". By removing the cause  
we remove the effect. Thus a fever  
 a vomiting; a diarrhoea - & many other mor-  
 bid Affections continue after the removal  
 of the remote or exciting Cause which in-  
 duces them.

✓ The disease ~~is~~ consists simply in  
 morbid excitement in the brain. This



times affected with it, and each time  
cured by the Remedies to be mentioned  
Dr Portal mentions, <sup>similar instances of its</sup>  
<sup>being a fatal disease.</sup> ~~presently~~ <sup>See here</sup> ~~being~~ <sup>Yert!</sup> a striking  
illustration of the Cephalic predisposition.

It is common to say "very sensible  
Children" will never scratch a grey head."  
The remark has some foundation,  
~~It would not be true for~~ Children with  
premature intellects are generally prone  
to the phrenetic predisposition, and this in  
Children is so nearly allied to the cephalic,  
that predisposition, that ~~other~~ common  
~~diseases~~ <sup>by hard study, or exposure of the mind,</sup> even trifling injuries done to  
the brain, readily bring on this hydro-  
cephalic state of fever - which from being  
neglected, or improperly treated is very apt  
to terminate in death.



is Obvious 1 from its causes. 2 from its  
Symptoms. 3 from its consequences to  
be mentioned presently & 4 from the remedies  
which cure it.

In the books to which I have referred  
you, you ~~see~~ will find the Disease described  
~~is a acute~~ only in a <sup>protracted</sup> chronic form, but  
it sometimes attacks ~~so~~ suddenly ~~as~~ in  
which state it has very properly acquired  
the name of Apoplexy. It is called "Apoplexia  
~~Hydrocephalica~~" by Dr. Fuller in one of the  
editions of his Nosology, and by Dr. Stoll of  
Vienna "Apoplexia infantilis." It occurs  
chiefly in infancy that is ~~under~~ in the first  
year of life. Its causes are 1 a retention of  
the mucus. 2 coagulated & indigestible  
milk. 3 ~~laxer~~ milk rendered morbid by  
mothers or Nurses drinking ardent spirits,



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or using any other drink, or using Aliment  
 that alters the healthy quality of the milk.  
~~of an effeminate nature~~  
 4 dentition. 5 eruptions upon the skin  
 translated to the brain. 6 an excessive  
 dose of Opium. 7 exquisite pain, & 8 con-  
 - lusions upon the head. Children that  
 are said to be overlaid by their mothers,  
 or Nurses & Infants often die with this  
 infantile apoplexy. All sudden deaths in  
 them, are probably derived from this  
 cause. I beg your Attention to these  
 remarks.  
~~facts~~. I shall apply them again when I  
 come to treat of Epilepsy & some other  
 Diseases of the brain.

The appearances exhibited by the brain  
 upon Dissection are 1 no marks of disease  
 of any kind from morbid action trans-  
 - ending inflammation, or from suffocated



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excitement. This appearance of the brain long puzzled physicians, and led them to ascribe the disease to a <sup>primary</sup> dropsical diathesis, or to a disease in the stomach, or other parts of the body acting sympathetically upon the brain.

2. Inflammation or edema diffused over the cortical substance of the brain, the pia mater, and the tunica arachnoidea with but little or no water in the brain.

3. From a teaspoonful to six ounces of water in the ventricles of the brain. The ~~more~~ the greater the quantity of water, the less remarks of inflammation are perceived in the brain. ~~and~~ This is easily accounted for. The blood vessels retire themselves from their <sup>disseminated</sup> ~~distention~~ by the discharge of this water. It was from



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this absence of inflammation that physi-  
 cians were erroneously led to suppose  
 the disease depended upon a dropsical  
 diathesis in the system. It is strange that  
 this opinion should ever have <sup>been</sup> adopted  
 considering how rarely we see ~~dropsical~~ <sup>general, or</sup>  
<sup>even partial dropsis</sup> ~~patients affected with~~ accompanied with,  
 or followed by a dropsey of the brain. The  
 water found in the Ventricles of the brain  
 in this disease does not always coagulate  
 with heat, nor is it usually tinged with  
 a yellow color in diseases which impart  
 that color to the serum ~~color~~ of the blood.  
 Water is sometimes found not only in  
 the Ventricles, but between the Dura &  
 pia mater, and ~~now~~ now & then upon  
 the surface of the brain. I once saw



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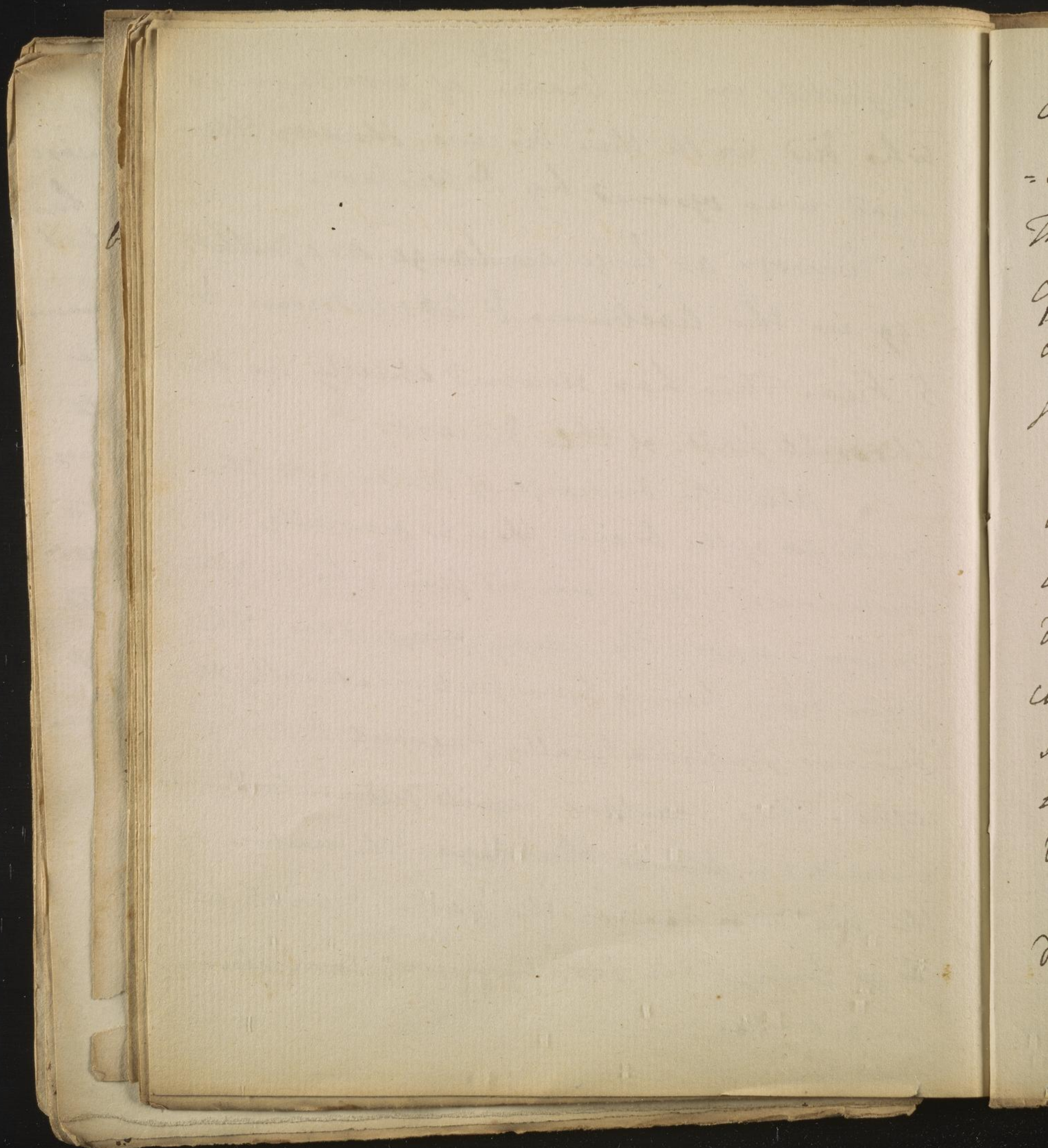


Hydatids in the brain of ~~James~~ Thomas  
who died with this disease. ~~The~~ Her  
head was opened by Dr. Wislar.

4 Tumors as large ~~as large~~ as a pullets  
egg in the Arachnoid & Cerebellum. &  
5 Pus. This has occurred chiefly in the  
chronic state of the disease.

After the discharge of water into the  
ventricles of the brain there is generally a  
suspension of the pain and fever which often  
imposes upon the young physician. The  
pulse from having been preternaturally slow  
becomes preternaturally frequent, & even  
rapid. This Decubitus rarely seldom continues  
more than two or three days. The reaction of  
the water & revives the pain, & with it  
~~to~~ brings on Strabismus, convulsions  
and death. —







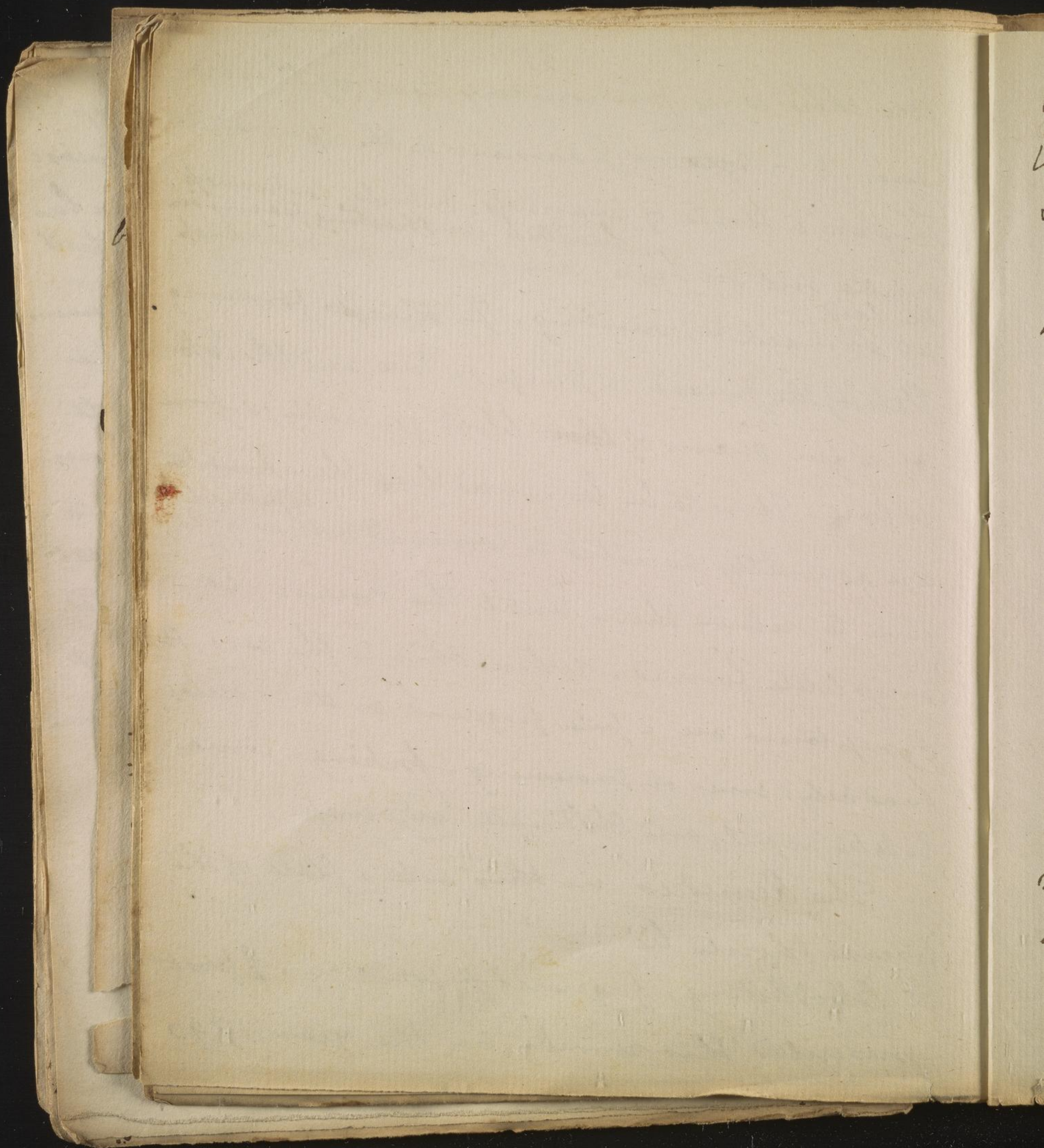
Are there any premonitory signs of this disease? - ~~yes~~ I answer in the Affirmative.

They are a sense of heaviness, dulness, costiveness, <sup>head ach - or shooting pains in</sup> crying out in sleep, and sometimes a sickness <sup>the head,</sup> at stomach & vomiting. In this ~~to~~ forming state of the disease, a purge or two and the loss of a few ounces of ~~blood~~ blood generally perform a cure. It is to be lamented that these symptoms <sup>effluvia</sup> are generally ascribed to worms & nothing <sup>is</sup> done to relieve them until the disease is completely formed. When this is the case, the symptoms are a full, frequent or tense pulse, head ach, cries or moaning - frothing, coma, dilated pupil, and obstinate costiveness.

The Remedies in this active state of the disease should be

1 Bloodletting, frequent & copious. I first prescribed this remedy in the year 1790





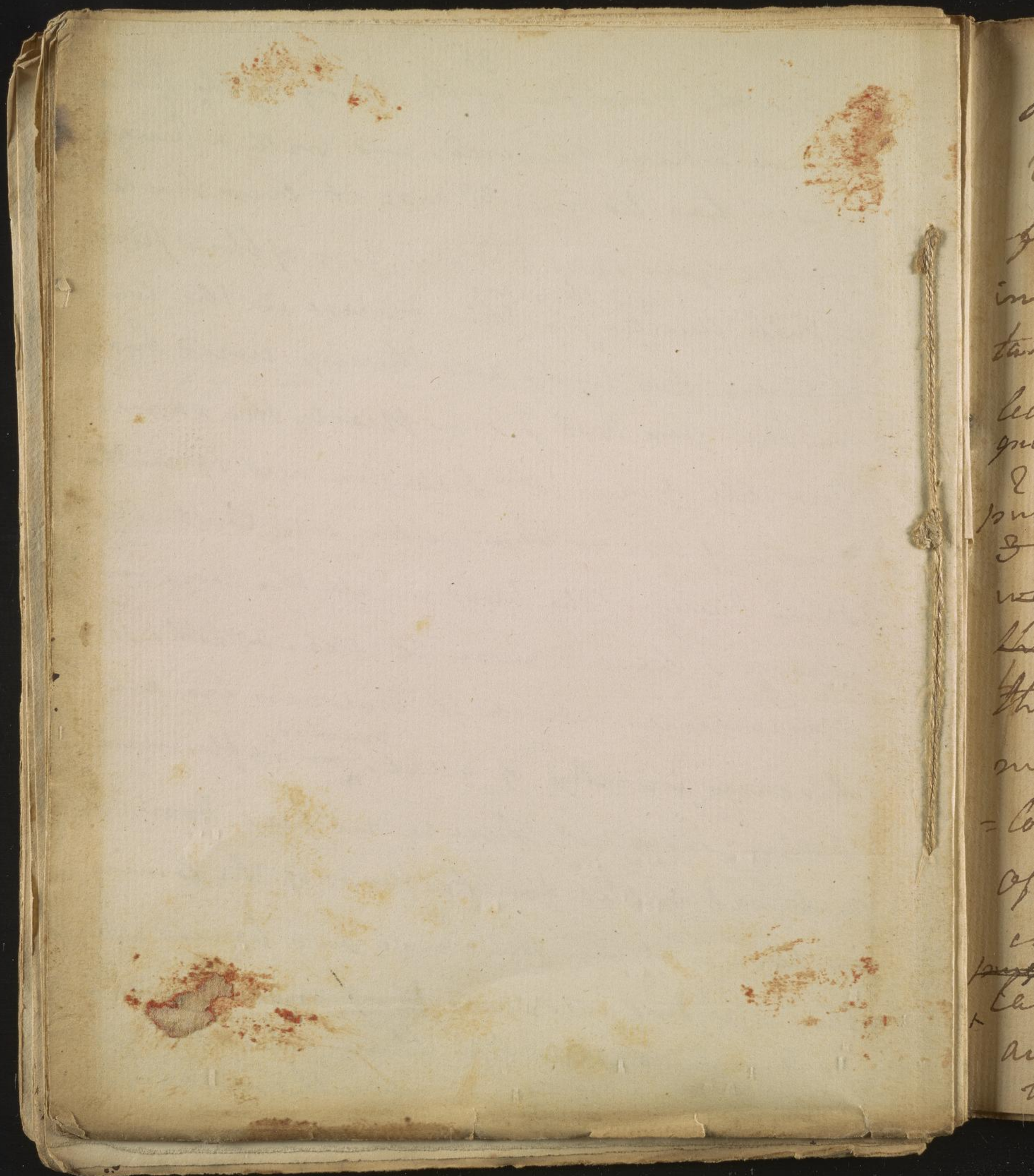


under the direction of the theory of the disease  
which I have delivered, and with a success  
which has led me to use it ever since.

In the year 1801 I drew 3000 of blood from  
a Miss Hunter <sup>aged 16 years</sup> in this disease in the course  
of about two weeks and thereby cured her.

In the year 1808 I drew nearly the same  
quantity from Wm Billington aged 18 in the  
course of two or three weeks, and with the  
same success. The blood in all the cases in  
which I have drawn it exhibited the same  
appearances which it discovers in all  
diseases ~~involving~~ <sup>marked</sup> of great, or inflammation:  
action. Recollect there is no back door, or  
natural outlet for the fluids of the brain  
as there is from the lungs and bowels when  
they are diseased, and that more blood must  
be drawn to save life, than when disease is  
seated in parts that can relieve themselves, or  
that are less essential to life.







I think I have cured this disease by  
 V.S. - even after effusion has begun,  
 for I have succeeded in several cases  
 in which Stabismus & Convulsions had  
 taken place. Blood may be taken by Cuppe  
 leeches as well as from a Vein. <sup>Also by +</sup> Perhaps  
 greater advantages would arise from <sup>opening the temporal</sup>  
<sup>artery than any other mode of bleeding.</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>ch</sup>  
 & Cold applications to the head. for w  
 purpose the hair sh<sup>d</sup>. be cut, or shaved. I have  
 & blisters - to the legs - neck & head. ~~from~~  
<sup>used them with great advantage in many cases.</sup>  
~~which purpose the hair sh<sup>d</sup>. be cut off &~~  
 the 3 purges - These should be active, for  
 the bowels are generally torpid. They should  
 moreover - be such as are calculated to drive  
 - lodge worms - for they <sup>when</sup> (if present, as they  
 often are in children) ~~create~~ if they do not  
<sup>purges for this</sup> create - encrease the disease. They sh<sup>d</sup>. be  
<sup>purges</sup> Calomel - Rhub<sup>b</sup> & Jalap. Pink root, <sup>to be</sup>  
 avoided. It encreases determination to the  
 brain. I have twice seen the disease aggrava<sup>ted</sup>.



11. In the case of Wm. Billington I was  
much struck by observing - Blisters would  
not rise on the right side of ~~his~~ any part  
of his body. The pain in his head was  
most acute upon his left side.

See com: place for 1803 for this names.  
✓ owing to the facility with which the tender  
Jaws of Children assume the gangrenous  
form of Inflamm<sup>n</sup>. -



by it. -

4 Blisters to the legs - neck & head. To the last they should be large - & kept constantly open. <sup>W.</sup>

5 A salivation was formerly used in this disease. I think I have seen two cures performed by it out of perhaps an 100 cases in which I have tried it before I had recourse to the lancet. It is still the only medicine upon which any dependance is placed in Britain, & it is still unsuccessful in the hands of the first physicians in that Country. <sup>Dr Monro acknowledged from his Chair that</sup> ~~To its inefficacy~~ It rarely <sup>he had never cured it & if was I believe always</sup> ~~he had never cured it & if was I believe always~~ One of his <sup>unmaided</sup> ~~unmaided~~ affects the mouth in Children, who are the chief Subjects of this disease. When it does, <sup>often</sup> it ~~sometimes~~ induces mortification. <sup>right</sup> ~~right~~ <sup>W.</sup> ~~W.~~ <sup>unmaided</sup> ~~unmaided~~ of mortification & death have occurred from it in this City within these few years. <sup>unmaided</sup> ~~unmaided~~ <sup>by Dr.</sup> ~~by Dr.~~ when it induces salivation - ~~it does~~ <sup>unmaided</sup> ~~unmaided~~ by Dr.



✓ For all which reasons gent: I charge you  
~~never~~ as you value a human life ~~the~~  
your own reputations, as well as the credit  
of medicine, never to give mercury in order  
to excite a salivation to a Child under 8 or  
10 years of age in this disease. If the Remedies  
formerly mentioned do not cure, it will  
be better, far better to let your young patients  
die, than to ~~exhibit them as~~ <sup>exhibit them as</sup> ~~distressing~~ <sup>distressing</sup> ~~to their parents & friends for~~  
~~2 or three weeks~~ <sup>2 or three weeks</sup> and then to witness their  
Deaths with all the circumstances that can  
render it painful ~~to~~ to their parents &  
friends and injurious to our profession.

If I ~~have not~~ lost a patient with this disease  
~~for many years before~~ <sup>in</sup> April 1805 & she had been  
indisposed for 10 days before I saw her with an  
acute head ache. The disease came on with an  
inability to speak - She died in the perfect  
loss of her reason - two things which rarely occur  
in it. In the month of June 1805 I cured it in a Child



it does not always cure, <sup>✓</sup> ~~into~~ The

Objections I have made to <sup>a salivation</sup> ~~its use~~ apply  
 with less force to Adults <sup>& persons above 14 years of age,</sup> in whom a ~~saliva-~~  
<sup>it</sup> ~~tion~~ is more safe & more easily excited than  
 in children. By <sup>the aid</sup> ~~means~~ of this remedy, the  
 disease may be subdued in <sup>such</sup> ~~young~~ people  
 by less of than without it - for it acts,  
 not only by abstracting <sup>from the brain</sup> morbid excitement  
 to a safe emunctory, but by reducing the  
 system by depletion.

Should the intermitting form of the dis-  
 ease continue, - Bark may be exhibited  
 with safety & advantages.

The Cold Bath & exercise should always be  
 advised to prevent a relapse. <sup>✓</sup> go to 42

[Of this disease it may be said, its  
 as of the *Cynanche Trachealis*, that



of 4 months by the loss of 3 in of blood, & by  
gentle purges.]

V To the Lancet chiefly we are indebted  
for the cure of this once ~~and~~ formidable  
disease, and to a belief in the Unity of  
Disease for the use of the lancet. It is  
true



There was a time *Once*, when its very name filled the breasts of every parent in this City with horror. But that time is now passed. A death from the Hydro: intermus is now a rare event - nay the disease itself, as far as it answers to the import of its name, - viz an internal Dropsy of the brain, is scarcely known among us. It is prevented by the general practice of bleeding in all those cases where any of its symptoms appear. <sup>For a belief</sup> ~~To the Lancet~~  
<sup>in the utility of disease</sup> ~~Just. - to the Lancet - that "magnanim"~~

~~"Dei domine" (as Dr. Mead very properly~~  
~~we are indebted for our knowledge of this medicine~~  
~~calls Opium) belongs the honor of subduing~~  
~~which subduer~~  
~~this Once formidable & terrifying disease,~~  
~~and thereby, <sup>not only</sup> of wiping away a part of the re-~~  
~~-proach of our profession, but rivers of tears~~  
~~from the eyes of our fellow creatures. I shall~~



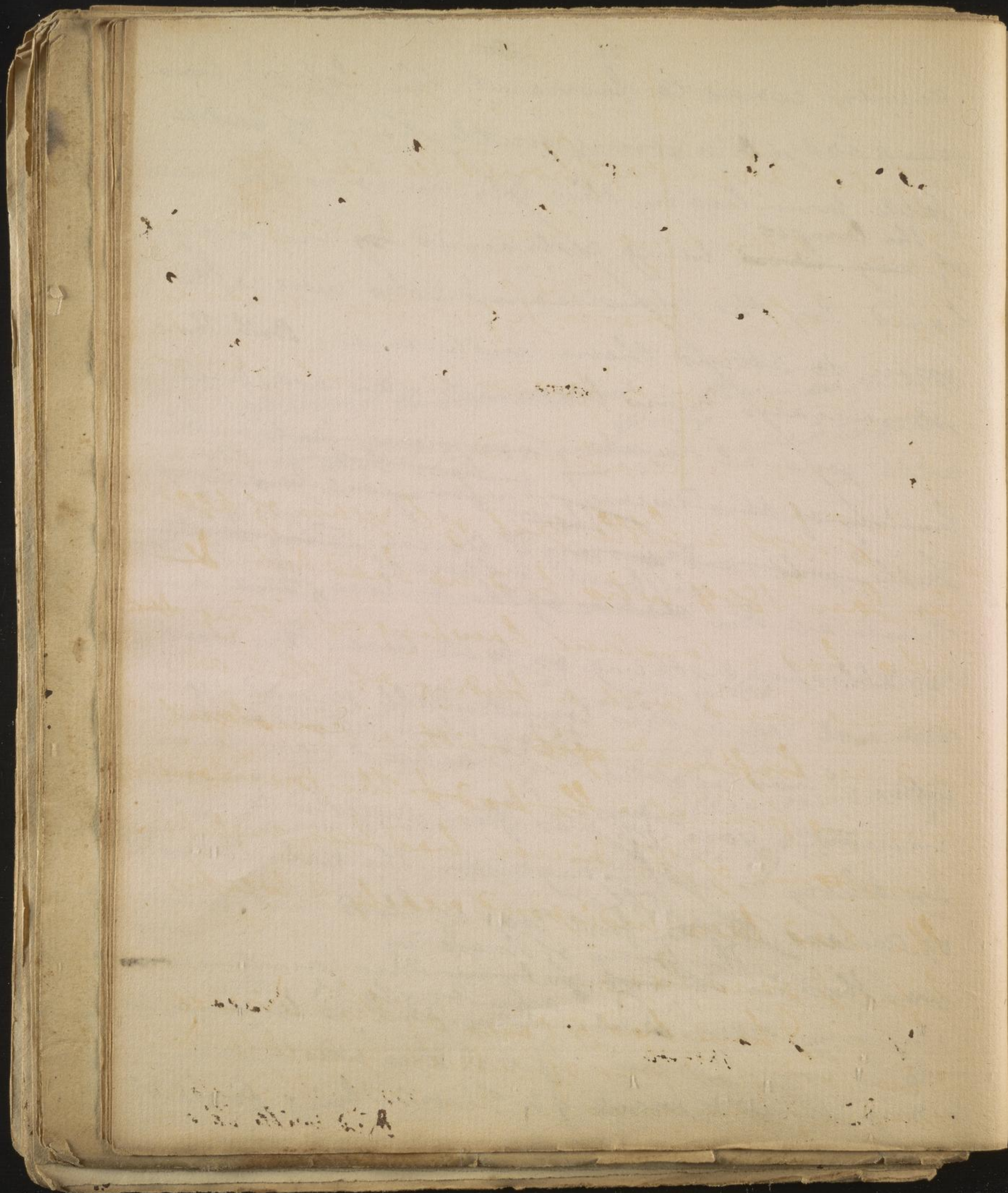
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~~It opposed & ridiculed~~ - then ~~a~~ secretly  
adopted, and afterwards <sup>openly</sup> ascribed to other  
persons.

It some of those <sup>very</sup> Gent<sup>l</sup> who now as-  
-cribe this mode of curing the disease  
to Dr Guin were the most clamorous Ag<sup>t</sup>.  
me for daring to make use of it.



never cease to lament the loss of ~~two~~ <sup>a</sup>  
young lady, & a young gentleman of respect-  
able families in this City in consequence  
of ~~my~~ <sup>the longest</sup> ~~being~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~restrained~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~my~~ <sup>my</sup>  
hand, by the physicians who were called  
upon to attend them with me. Both those  
physicians now bleed in this disease, and  
with general success. ~~Too many facts in the~~  
~~history of this disease~~ ~~I have only to add~~  
~~that~~ ~~Dr Guerin~~ ~~the last~~  
~~father of~~ ~~illness~~ ~~erature of~~ ~~I have~~  
hints at the ~~nature~~ <sup>illness</sup> of the disease, but had  
establishes nothing as to its cure. His work  
did not reach this Country till several years  
after I had adopted the ~~theory~~ <sup>theory</sup> I have defined & the  
practice I have recom-  
mended to you. It was first suggested to me  
by theory or reasoning upon the nature & history  
of disease. ~~The~~ <sup>The</sup> first drop of blood that ever  
was shed in ~~this form of disease in~~ <sup>this form of disease in</sup> this Country, ~~but~~ <sup>was</sup>  
by my order, ~~and I am bound to~~ <sup>and I am bound to</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>thus</sup> ~~compelled~~  
to do myself justice, but it is wholly owing  
to my modes of practice & theories being first





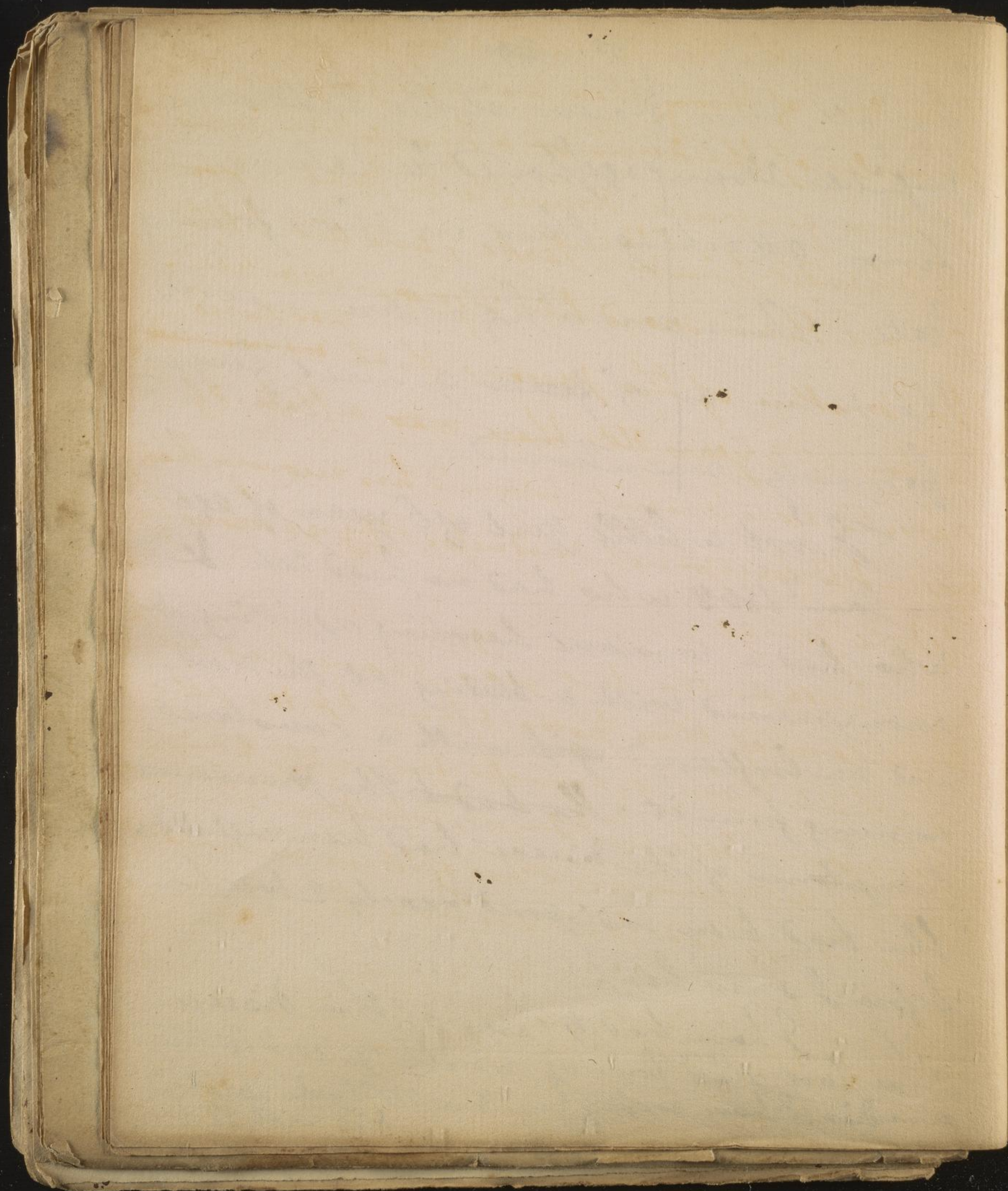


In all these diseases of the head every possible advantage should be taken, from attacking them in their forming state. Their present signs are nearly the same as of ~~fever~~ general fever formerly mentioned.

I lost a little girl of 6 years of age in Jan<sup>r</sup> 1808 who had no head ach, & who had a constant hawking & spitting & accompanied with a bleeding at the nose, and an inflamm<sup>n</sup> of the <sup>orbits</sup> with a constant running from it. She had the preceding symptoms of the disease had been neglected. She had been indisposed nearly 2 weeks before I saw her.

I have had 5 cases of this disease since last year <sup>1809.10</sup> four of which yielded to the remedies I have used; - One Mr. Cook's daughter died with it. =





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the persons cured a boy of 7 years old  
= In one of ~~them~~ there was a stiffness in the  
muscles of the arms & a lymph node which  
I have generally observed to be fatal - ~~In~~  
I attended him to <sup>the</sup> Dr. Parke, and did little  
more than send his vigorous practice.  
In another of the persons that ~~was cured~~  
a boy of 3 years old, there ~~was~~ a state of  
elevated excitement followed his recovery that  
resembled incipient madness. It was relieved by

of a purge.

1811-12

Within the last year I have had six  
severe cases of this disease up to, all  
of which have terminated favourably, viz  
Thompsons Baker <sup>the</sup> Dr. Dewar, Whildon Sims  
Turner & Hopkinson. Two of them recovered  
after having had convulsions.



